The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,368.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months,....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,122 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Tuticorn	27
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingorla	20	,, Galle	29
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	October 2
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	4
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	6
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Visagapatam	7
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopalpore	8
,, Co-chin	25	,, False Point	9
,, Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Mehtelar, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSHEH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao	16
	Oct.	,, Bushire	18
,, Gwadur	2	,, Behrein	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	31
,, BUSHEH	13	,, BOMBAY	Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 220 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 25th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £15 exclusive of Wines, &c.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.
For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	5	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs.	17 0
Overland Suits		27 0
Warm Suits		35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes		35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits		8 8 to 17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	half doz.	36 0
White do.	,,	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric do.	,,	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel do.	,,	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrank do.	,,	57 0
Under Vests, Warm do.	,,	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants do.	,,	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino do.	,,	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	each	9 8
Warm Gloves	per pair	2 4
,, Mitts	,,	1 8
,, Mufflers	,,	2 0
Scarves and Ties	each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	,,	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus		23 0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks		
Solid Leather Riveted do.		52 0 to 68 0
Rolled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags		6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)		9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows		1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases		1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	,,	11 0
Rug Straps	,,	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 27th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE MALABAR and KATTYWAR COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Teasdale, will proceed to Malabar Coast, calling at all the intermediate ports as usual on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., and not TO-DAY, as previously advertised.

NOWROJEE BHIKAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in Godown near Elphinstone Bridge, by order of Shurriff Sallay Mahomed and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thacker Yussunjee Kutchra, owner of the vessel Hurree Parsa Nakhoe Ebrahim.

15 Bales of Hides marked S. S. & Co.—S. C. H.—arrived damaged per the said vessel on her way from Kurrachee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, ,, Madapollams.
6 ,, Damaged Mule Twist, No. 40.
Few dozens of Superior Pale Sherry.
Also, at Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned.
38 Bags of Rice.
12 ,, of Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF PATENT ANTICORROSIVE METALLIC PAINT.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, 95 Casks Patent Anticorrosive Metallic Paint fit for the use of Railway Companies, Docks, Ordnance Department, Contractors, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATTEEPOORA 2ND STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 2 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Crustna Gowan and Walla Katchra, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Peerajee bin Lingoo and Rajana bin Manajee, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate at Camatteepoora 4th Street, and a sessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3743, being in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded on the east by the property of Bheree, on the west by the house of Bhoomalaee, on the north by the passage, and on the south by 4th Camatteepoora Street, containing by admeasurement 31 2-3rd square yards or thereabouts.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Reynoldson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 18th September 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. DECCAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 22nd August 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. DECCAN, from Southampton, 15th August 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS HUTCHISON, in our FIRM, CEASED on the 30th of June last.

HUTCHISON, DODS & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1872.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 18th September 1872.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.

As domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

Treacher's Anti-Cholera Mixture,

(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, & ANTI-SPASMODIC)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

In Bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 3-8 each.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael,

A remedial agent of great service in Diarrhœa and Dysentery—*especially the latter in all stages.*

In Bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

Syrup of Red Gum,

A very convenient and efficacious form for administration of this valuable Australian remedy, which, although of recent introduct on, has already attained a very high character among the profession in England, and is much prescribed by Sir Ranald Martin, the celebrated Indian Physician, frequently in combination with the Extract of Bael.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3-8.

Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixtures;

With and without Opium;

Prepared strictly according to Dr. Leith's original prescriptions.

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

N. B.—Full directions are given on each bottle in Marathi and Gujeratee.

In Bottles with Opium at ..... Rs. 2 8
Do. without do. 1 8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED Essence of Camphor,

(Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula,)

In simple Diarrhœa, and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder;

An old fashioned but valuable remedy in the early stages of Diarrhœa requiring administration of a gentle aperient and corrective. It is also of great service as a preventive of Diarrhœa and Dysentery by the cure of indigestion, heart-burn, flatulence, and costiveness—common precursors of the former more serious disorders.

In Bottles at Rs 1-8.

Essences of Ginger and Peppermint;

Highly esteemed as cordial reliefs for flatulence, &c., &c.

In bottles at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 each.

Chlorodyne,

In Bottles at As. 12, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

Carbolic Acid Disinfectants, In Powder and Liquid.

Attention can hardly be too strongly directed to the circumstance that Carbolic Acid, being volatile, not only disinfects substances with which it is in contact, but actually *purifies the air*, an important part of its duty in sick rooms, hospital wards, &c., &c.

BURNETT'S FLUID; CONDY'S FLUID; CHLORIDE OF LIME.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बोमबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

In addition to the foregoing, it will also be proposed, in accordance with Clauses 68 and 69 of the Articles of Association, to appoint three more Directors in addition to the present number forming the Board.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 18th September 1872.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS from DISTILLERS in any part of India, for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of 60,000 Imperial Gallons of SPIRIT to the Commissariat Department at Bombay for (3) three years, commencing from 1st April 1873 and terminating on 31st March 1876.

The Tender should exhibit the rate or price per Imperial Gallon of Arrack or Rum of the best quality and of London Proof (exclusive of Government duty), deliverable into the Commissariat vats at Bombay, free of all charges or expenses to the Commissariat Department, other than the price per gallon specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 1 P.M. of the 3rd January 1873, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, with conditions, and any information they may require connected with the Contract.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th September 1872.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the right of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS and COLLECTING BONES and RAGS during 1873, from the Municipal sweepings at Cooria. Separate Tenders for either of the above may be sent in. Conditions and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

CONTRACT FOR HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during 1873.

The probable quantity required daily will be about pounds (English) 15,000.

Further information and forms of Tender (Price Re. 1 each) are obtainable at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

CONTRACT FOR GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OOREED, GRAM, and BRAN to the Municipality during 1873.

The Grain to be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Byree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, and to be cleaned there at the risk and expense of the Contractor.

The probable monthly quantities required will be—

OOREED	156,935 lbs.
GRAM	1,3 2 lbs.
BRAN	217 lbs.

Further information and forms of Tender (Price Re. 1 each) are obtainable at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received up to noon on the 5th October.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th September 1872.

MR. D. SADLER,

LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks, Mazagon.

18th September 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS of superior quality.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250			3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do.	,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do.	,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do.	,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp, & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacsmund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS. PUBLISHERS. STATIONERS. NEWS AGENTS. &c.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,

WARRANTED BY THE BEST MAKERS;

THEODOLITES AND LEVELS BY TROUGHTON AND SIMMS;

TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS;

SURVEYORS' AND ENGINEERS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S DRAWING PAPERS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS;

PARIAN STATUETTES BY COPELAND,

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SACHE, LYON, &c.;

CHUBB'S AND ALLEN'S DESPATCH BOXES;

TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, TOURISTS' CASES;

TUCKER'S LAMPS AND LANTERNS;

DE LA RUE'S AND DOBB'S STATIONERY;

COPYING PRESSES;

GOLD AND SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES;

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS;

DOUBLE C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS;

RIFLES BY HENRY AND LANCASTER;

TRANTER'S AND WEBBY'S REVOLVERS;

PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS;

ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS;

PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS;

PRESSES, POSTAGE SCALES;

TIFFIN BASKETS, SPIRIT FLASKS, &c.;

CHESS, AND OTHER GYMKHANA KIT;

ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED OR UNFRAMED;

BAROMETERS, PLUVIOMETERS;

AND EYE-GLASSES.

Owing to the unsettled state of the present Season we now quote are subject to alteration.

The Goods, being selected by a thoroughly suited to India.

ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE;

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REGISTER'S BIBLES, BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED IN GREAT VARIETY.

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PERFECTING AND

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OXFORD CLOTHING in this favourite shrinkless, and

TAFFETA—A favour, being tremely soft, the wear of the

SILK AND WOOL thoroughly shru

FLANNEL—Do.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC

Collars attached

ed. A most useful

ARE WHITE SHIRTS and Cuffs

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS and Cuffs

DRESS SHIRTS, en

The above made to wear

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

LUND'S PATENT IVORY

WARRANTED

Front Studs	...	...	...
Collar Studs	..	..	...
Solitaires	..	..	..
Links	..	..	..

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IS NOW UNDER THE CARE OF AN EXPERIENCED

All orders entrusted to us receive

Instructions for self-measurement

INDIA TWEED—A material

colours, very light and strong,

climates.

Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	
Best Blue Serge do.	do.
Mixed Angola Suits	...
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches	...
Fancy Angola Trousers	...
White Mess Jackets	...
White Drill Trousers	...
Striped do. do.	...
Best Linen Drill do.	...
Morning Coats	...
Dress Suits	...
Super do. do.	...

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All the newest shapes just

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Lincoln and Bennett's celebrated Hats	.. ..
,, ,,	Drab Shape
Ellwood and Sons' extra quality Hats	.. ..
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The Athol, Tavistock, Beaufort, Isis, Worthing, Staffordheim,

HELMETS

ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated

Felt Hunting Helmets, wide

The Regulation White Helmet

,, ,, a extra quality

Drab Hunting Helmets

Tweed Hats and Caps in great

Boating and Cricketing Caps

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

OVERCOATS, &c.

MANTEAUS, &c.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS	27 up	23 0	26 0
Best Japanned canvas, with strong brass locks and correct cabin height	28 up	25 0	28 0
	31 up	28 0	32 0
		31 0	34 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.—The very best and strongest made copper riveted, with turn over edges, brass lever locks, and best straps round	24	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
CASH OR COURIER BAGS.—Morocco leather, spring lock and shoulder strap passing under the bag		6 12	7 12
		7 12	8 12
CANVAS COURIER BAGS.—Lined red Morocco		9 8	10 0
		10 8	12 8
THE "GLADSTONE" BAG.—Best morocco wide opening, and double spring locks		24 0	27 0
		27 0	31 8
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RUGS.—Alpaca and Llama, made extra long in neat patterns		13 8	14 0
		16 8	18 0
		17 8	19 0
		16 8	18 8
MAUDS.—Real Scotch		18 0	20 0
RUG STRAPS.—With connecting handle		2 0	2 4
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		2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

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GENT'S COTTON AND MERINO SOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton—very strong	per doz.	9 8	10 0
Super ,,	,,	11 8	13 0
Fancy Striped Socks	,,	12 8	14 0
Fine ,,	,,	16 8	18 8
Superfine ,,	,,	18 0	20 0
Real Balbriggan	,,	25 0	29 0
Plain Merino Socks, very soft	,,	15 8	17 0
Fine Striped ,,	,,	18 0	20 8
Superfine ,,	,,	21 0	24 0
,, ,,	,,	22 8	25 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino—Specially made for India, per pair	4 12	5 12
,, ,,	5 12	6 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	Six for	19 0	21 0
Real Indian Gauze	,,	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey for Travellers, &c.	each	5 8	6 8
,, ,,	Six for	31 0	36 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Brown Cotton	Six for	26 0	29 0
Fine White Merino	,,	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey do. for Travellers, &c.	,,	31 0	36 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

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THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Press and Spinning shares in demand. Other shares steady. Government Paper firm, but not much business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Pa'd up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	217½
15,230	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
51,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics P'kd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	300
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Deccan (s)	Soame s	Suez, Sept. 6.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.

The steamer Pearl, Morrison, to Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, to China, &c.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Crosby (s)	Vails	London, July 26.
	Francois Cail	Lefur	Pondicherry, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
14	Ismail	.....	.....
	Gauntlet	.....	.....

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. in the price of Fair Dhollerah reported by the last public advice has imposted a very quiet feeling in nearly all kinds of Grey Goods, and prices, though nominally unaltered, have become much weaker. The transactions of the day are very few, and almost none in any of the leading descriptions of Shirtings; for any attempt of first holders to obtain yesterday's figures has failed. The native dealers seem to have been much discouraged by the declining tendency of the Liverpool Market, and are making no offers without a reduction of half anna in prices. In the bazaar the demand is very stagnant, and rates have a tendency in favour of buyers.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0	to	Rs. 4 6 6
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	,,	4 13 6	to ,, 4 14 6
,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	,,	5 9 0	to ,, 5 10 0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	,,	5 10 0	to ,, 5 12 0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.	,,	6 8 0	to ,, 6 9 0
,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.	,,	1 13 6	to ,, 1 14 0
,,Mad'polams	32	,,	24 ,,	2½ lbs.	,,	2 3 0	to ,, 2 3 6
,,	,,	32	,,	24 ,,	3 lbs.	,,	3 12 0	to ,, 3 13 0
,, Crambrics	50	,,	24 ,,	5½ lbs.	,,	2 6 6	to ,, 2 7 6
,, Printers	26	,,	30 ,,	3 lbs.	,,	1 14 6	
,, Jacconets	40	,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	,,	2 2 6	
,,	,,	40	,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	,,	2 7 0	to Rs. 2 7 6
,,	,,	45	,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	,,	2 5 6½	to ,, 2 7 0
,,Mulls (G.E.)	45	,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	,,	1 13 6	to ,, 1 14 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 18th instant :—

900 dozens	Coloured Handkerchiefs, 26 by 23	Rs. 1 5 0
300 pieces	White G. Prints, 33 inch 26 yards	,, 5 6 0
2,000 pieces	Grey Jacconets, 40 inch 20 yds. 2½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6
900 pairs	,, Dhoties 36 inch 7 yds.	,, 1 0 0
450 ,,	,, ,, 42 ,, 10 ,,	,, 1 1 1

COTTON.

50 Candies Dhollerah .....(Ready) ...at Rs. 209½ to Rs. 209
50 ,, New Hingunghaut (deliv'ble in Jan) ,, 248
150 ,, New Dhollera & Veerumgaum (Ready), ,, 201 to ,, 208

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40-50 .....per lb. As. 27

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Robertson, Ensign, Bengal Quartermaster General's Department, from furlough, from England.
Stokes, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Porcilli, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Bengal, on medical certificate, from Scundrabad.
Haywood, Captain, Bombay Infantry, from medical certificate, from England.
Hindle, Captain, Madras Executive Engineer, from medical certificate, from England.
Carleton, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Milman, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Scundrabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 17th September, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
Attached to 8th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Abbott, for 10 days, from the 22nd Aug. 1872, privilege leave.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the [illegible] land Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....
Per Copy .....

[illegible] official despatch of the Secretary of [illegible] for the present [illegible] on of the province [illegible] Zammania. [illegible] Commander-[illegible]rcise by way [illegible] in Cashmere [illegible] new military [illegible] Mehru and [illegible] be making [illegible]r. Day, the [illegible]commended [illegible] Inspector- [illegible]eeting will [illegible]he Viceroy [illegible] Agra, and [illegible] there. [illegible]f Accounts, [illegible]broken into [illegible]mber of the [illegible]he hundred [illegible]ection of the [illegible]ara report that [illegible]nding country [illegible] Ten to twelve [illegible]erish daily from [illegible]ch may be certainly [illegible]ated. [illegible]s that consequent to [illegible]e Suez Canal Com- [illegible]navigation Company, [illegible] have determined [illegible]al route to India to [illegible]ute through Egypt. [illegible] ready to pooh-pooh [illegible] by journals usually [illegible], and tried to make [illegible]ormation published by [illegible]he severe outbreak of [illegible]w compelled to admit [illegible] Cashmere gives the [illegible]ole valley :—Seizures [illegible]he ex-Premier the [illegible]New South Wales has [illegible]he representation of [illegible]tional Exhibition in [illegible]und of the refusal is [illegible]fficiently well known, [illegible]ste of money to send a [illegible]t the *Sydney Herald* [illegible] Parliament as to the [illegible] with the affairs and [illegible]ds to a contemporary [illegible]nt of snake-bite. The [illegible]*ong water of ammonia*, [illegible]acious, and both are [illegible] For several years [illegible] of snake-bite have [illegible]catment, but he has [illegible]Since the rains have [illegible]y had 27 cases, all [illegible]he exception of one [illegible]*rticulo mortis* when [illegible]sed Act authorizing [illegible]uncil to abolish the [illegible]oon, and to establish [illegible]on's Judge, which is [illegible] of the Secretary [illegible]umbent, it is [illegible]is Grace, [illegible]ment in [illegible] preference to that of any other officer, and has suggested that the independence of the Sessions Judge, as provided for in the said Act, should be strictly maintained, and that the officer, or his Court, should be placed under the India Government, and not under the Chief Commissioner, as is the case with the several High Courts in India.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 14th N. I. has been added to the list of corps detailed for the Punjab Camp of Exercise.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SETTLE, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Ahmednuggur, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for three months, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN F. L. BUCKLE, R. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, has been granted furlough to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT A. PORCELLI, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, P. W. D., Secundrabad, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN A. SPENS, Staff Corps, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in November next.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Fraser, of the 11th Hussars, has quite recovered his health, both of mind and body. The gallant officer will return to India to resume the command of his regiment early in the cold weather.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, August 30.)
ADMIRALTY, 28TH AUGUST, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Alan Henry Gardner, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 29th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, August 30.)

PALL MALL, 30th August, 1872.

Dragoon, Alban Gwynne, Gent., to be Succession to Lieutenant A. S. Gladstone, 31st August, 1872.

Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson, Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant ...red. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Lieutenant James Scott Black to be Capt., ...blin, retired upon half-pay. Dated 14th ...2.

...sars, Lieutenant Patrick Morrisey resigns the ...y. Dated 31st August, 1872.

...al Artillery, Staff Surgeon Thomas Butler Power ...rien to be Surgeon, vice John Ogilvy, M.D., appointed ...the Staff. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Staff Assistant Surgeon George Scott Davie, M.D., to be ...sistant Surgeon, vice Robert Walter Clifton, promoted ...the Staff. Dated 31st August, 1872.

...taff Assistant Surgeon Campbell Millis Douglas, M.D., ..., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Joseph John Pope, ...appointed to the Staff. Dated 31st August, 1872.

...satisdream Guards, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel and ...has ...t Colonel Gerald Littlehales Goodlake, V.C., to be ...the ..., vice Brevet Colonel G. Baring, retired upon half ...the ... Dated 14th August, 1872.

...tenant and Captain Henry Robert Eyre to be Capt., ...Tenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Goodlake, ...14th August, 1872.

...nt Reginald Pole-Carew to be Lieutenant and ...vice Eyre. Dated 14th August, 1872.

...onourable Henry Charles Legge to be Sub-Lieute- ...succession to Lieutenant Pole-Carew. Dated 31st ..., 1872.

...Foot, Lieutenant James Henry McEwen to be ..., vice W. G. G. Glascock, retired. Dated 17th ...1872.

...utenant Francis Robert Sandys to be Captain, vice ... Kemp, retired. Dated 21st August, 1872.

...th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Captain Charles ...ynes Manning has been placed upon temporary half- ... Dated 1st July, 1872.

...th Foot, James Herbert Vidal Braithwaite, Gent., to ... Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. W. R. ...sergh, transferred to the Control Department. Dated ...2 August, 1872.

...12th Foot, Claude Kennedy, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. B. Reed, promoted. Dated 31st August, 1872.

19th Foot, Montgomerie Crofton Caulfeild, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. F. H. Grey, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1872.

51st Foot, Staff Surgeon Leonard Kidd, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major John O'Nial, appointed to the Staff. Dated 31st August, 1872.

55th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred Teevan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st August, 1872.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Peter Burton Roe, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. F. Kennedy, retired upon full-pay. Dated 21st August, 1872.

Lieutenant Orfeur George Parker retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st August, 1872.

63rd Foot, Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. M. Smyth, retired. Dated 31st August 1872.

65th Foot, Lieutenant William Thomas Croft to be Captain, vice G. R. Chevalier, deceased. Dated 10th July, 1872.

67th Foot, Major Frederick William Jebb to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. W. Thomas, C.B., retired upon half-pay. Dated 21st August, 1872.

Captain William Henry Bell Kingsley to be Major, vice Jebb. Dated 21st August 1872.

Lieutenant John Sadlier Brereton to be Captain, vice Kingsley. Dated 21st August, 1872.

72nd Foot, Richard Louis Milne, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant J. F. Hilton, promoted. Dated 31st August 1872.

78th Foot, Rodolph St. George Smith, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant G. J. F. Taylor, promoted. Dated 31st August, 1872.

79th Foot, Lieutenant George Quin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st August, 1872.

96th Foot, Captain William George Mackie retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st August, 1872.

97th Foot, Major Martin Petrie retires upon half pay. Dated 31st August, 1872.

100th Foot, William Douglas Frere, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant B. M. Dawes, promoted. Dated 31st August, 1872.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant Algernon Arbuthnot Godwin to be Captain, vice J. Denis-de Vitre, retired upon a pension. Dated 14th August, 1872.

108th Foot, The promotion to a Lieutenancy on 28th October, 1871, of Ensign John Willoughby Wray, to be antedated to 25rd October, 1871, and to take place in succession to Lieutenant E. B. Anderson, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant the Honourable William Ashly Webb Ponsonby retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 31st August, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy Commissary J. Macfarlane to be Commissary, vice J. L. L. Buchanan, placed upon half-pay. Dated 3rd August, 1872.

Assistant-Commissary James Johnston to be Deputy Commissary, vice Macfarlane. Dated 3rd August, 1872.

Acting Assistant-Commissary Alfred George Sandham de Salis, from Lieutenant 75th Foot, to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 15th July, 1871.

Acting Assistant-Commissary Francis Russell Gosset to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 15th July 1871.

Acting Assistant-Commissary Charles John Bannister to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 15th July, 1871.

Acting Assistant-Commissary Edward John de Salis to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 15th July, 1871.

Acting Assistant-Commissary George Henry Everard to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 15th July, 1871.

Commissaries T. B. Prissick, W. G. W. Robinson, and H. J. Wild, whose promotions appeared in the Gazettes of 15th September and 17th November, 1871, should have been described as promoted to the Supernumerary Commissaries.

The 34th Sub-Assistant-Commissary appointed in Gazette of 2nd instant, should have been described as Lieutenant Hamilton William Wetherell Spooner, from half-pay, late of 11th Foot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major John O'Nial, from the 51st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon Major, vice Staff Surgeon Leonard Kidd, M.B., appointed to the 51st Foot. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Surgeon John Ogilvy, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Thomas Butler Power O'Brien, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Walter Clifton, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon, vice George Palatiano, M.D., placed upon half pay. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph John Pope, from the Artillery, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Campbell Millis Douglas, M.D., V.C., appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 31st August, 1872.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

James Magill, M.D. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Richard William O'Donnell, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
William Donovan, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Charles Henry Swayne, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Dugald Blair Brown, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Richard Henry Quill, M.B. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Blennerhasset Montgomerie Tincler, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
William Budd Slaughter, Gent. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Andrew Lang Browne, M.D. Dated 30th March, 1872.
Christopher William Moore Keys, M.D., Dated 30th March, 1872.
Cecil Josiah Lambton Bushe, M.B. Dated 30th March 1372.
Henry Haldane Stokes, M.B. Dated 30th March, 1872.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

Sub-Inspector Samuel Stockham retires upon half-pay. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Brevet.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles James Stewart Wallace, 25th Foot. Dated 21st August, 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Anthony Preston Browne, 109th Foot. Dated 21st August, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Dixon, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of clause 9, of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 10th August, 1872.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew John Macpherson, half pay, late 24th Foot. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Connor, half pay, late 2nd Foot. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Charles Greville, half pay, Unattached. Dated 31st August, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry John King, half pay, late 3rd Foot. Dated 31st August, 1872.

"THIS snow-storm the boys regard as a joke," said one to Dr. S—— during a storm. "Yes," replied the doctor, "and it is a joke that any one can see the drift of."

CURE FOR EAR-ACHE.—Arnica, we read, is a sovereign cure for ear-ache. No house should be without a bottle of this stuff. It is indispensable in cases of cuts, burns, and bruises. As soon as any soreness is felt in the ear, which feeling mostly precedes the regular "ache," let three or four drops of tincture of arnica be poured in, and then the orifice filled with a little cotton to exclude the air, and in a short time the uneasiness is forgotten. If the arnica is not resorted to until there is actual pain the cure may not be so speedy, but it is just as certain. One application of the arnica does not effect a cure, it will be necessary to repeat it, it may be several times. It is a sure preventive of gathering in the ear which is the usual cause of ear-ache. No harm or serious inconvenience has been known to attend the use of arnica; though if the spirits with which it is made are very strong it may be diluted with a little water, as the spirits, not the arnica, will sometimes cause a temporary dizziness of the head which is unpleasant.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN KHANDEISH.

HALF OF THE OLD TOWN OF DHOOLIA IN RUINS.

We yesterday received the following interesting letter from a correspondent at Dhoolia, dated 15th September :—

"Just a few lines to let you know that we have had a very destructive flood in the river here. The rain commenced yesterday at noon, and only ceased raining to-day at midday. Altogether about 5¾ inches fell. The River Panjra, which rises in the hills about sixty or eighty miles west of this, was in the greatest flood which has ever been known to occur. It washed completely over the large fourteen-arch bridge which spans it on the Agra road, and carried away all the parapet walls and metalling. The arches, however, are all firm and complete, and communication will soon be restored if prompt repairs are executed. A very large number of houses in the peit and old town of Dhoolia have been completely demolished, both by the action of the flood in the river and by rain. The number destroyed and damaged is not known yet, but I may safely say that half the old town is in complete ruins, and the large Government Dhurumsala and part of one recently erected by a shett have been wrecked. The roads are much damaged, and it will probably take many months to restore the ruined part of the town to an appearance of order. I should estimate the damage done at *not less than* Rs. 50,000, including the destruction of Government property. Only one life is reported to have been lost. Three bungalows were flooded from one to four feet deep, and the stables and servants' houses of half-a dozen bungalows are more or less completely destroyed by damp and floods. Much damage will of course yet be discovered in the neighbourhood, more especially in the villages on the River Panjra which I have spoken of, and which, usually a very intermittent and tolerably quiet stream, resembled this morning a sea of fresh water with huge foaming and tumbling waves. The flood which we experienced on the 20th July last, although a severe one, was nothing in comparison with last night's. The barometer fell four-tenths of an inch, but has risen again one-tenth."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RUTNAGHERRY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

It may perhaps interest some of your readers to know how we have been passing our time lately in this fashionable watering-place. We are usually regarded by the outside world as convicts undergoing various sentences of *Kala-pani* on a barren and benighted strand, and are pitied accordingly. Rutnagherry, it is true, is not exactly a land flowing with milk and honey. It is very much cut off during the monsoon from the rest of the world, and the mutton and beef are execrable. However this may be, we contrive to get along very comfortably, and console ourselves with the romantic scenery and a fish diet. We have most of us an idea that we live laborious days, but we do not on that account scorn delights. What with riding-parties, tilting at the ring, hurdle jumping, and its attendant casualties, cricket, rowing, archery, skittles and other such amusements, we manage to drive away dull care. Even croquet, that refuge of the destitute, has been neglected for more exciting occupations. We have had a rifle meeting, at which the two principal events were won respectively by our chief dignitaries, the Collector and the Judge. Nor has the drama been neglected. Two pieces, "An Unwarrantable Intrusion" and "A Happy Pair" were performed last week on a bijou stage before a very select audience, which may be described in the words of Paradise Lost as "fit though few." Yesterday our regatta was brought to a successful issue. For some weeks two four-oar crews, entitled respectively the 'Revenue' and the 'Station,' have been in almost daily practice, coached by lady coxswains. The training proved a sore point to one or two refractory members, who did not see why they should "rob a poor man of his beer." The race was rowed on a straight course down the creek and with the tide; the Collector's bunder-boat, gaily decorated for the occasion, and filled with admiring spectators, formed the winning-post, another flag-boat being moored midway in the stream. The crews were as follows: "Revenue"—Elliot (stroke), Elphinston, Spring, Vidal; "Station"—Birdwood (stroke), Cody, Morris, Parsons. After a rather scrambling start, somewhat to the advantage of the station boat, a neck-and-neck race ensued until within a hundred yards of the finish. Here condition told, and the Revenue men, putting on a fine spurt, forged their boat ahead, and won a well-fought race by half a length. The boats used were heavy English gigs and regular tubs, but the water on the creek is usually too lumpy to admit of the use of light racing boats, if we had them. This was followed by a race in native boats, in which seven or eight curious-looking craft started, manned by coolies, daldees, and bhundaries. There was the usual amount of shouting, bumping, fouling and gesticulating, and the task of umpire and judge was no sinecure. In conclusion, there was a race in English gigs between a scratch sahib's crew, and a picked lascar crew, which was won after a very good race by the former. This was the end of a pleasant day's sport. There are other events "hon the tappy" of a more or less serious nature. Frogs are plentiful, and perhaps ere long we may bring to pass an athletic meeting between jumping frogs after Mark Twain, which would be a pleasing novelty. We have not had so much rain lately as the cultivators would like, and the weather is getting unequivocally warm.

DEOLALEE, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

After my peregrinations I now sit down to pen you a few lines, and endeavour to give you some news from this quiet little station. Last Monday, the Brigadier-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General arrived here by the midday train. In the evening the Brigadier inspected the troops, numbering about twenty men in all, and then the bazaar. Next morning he rode out and paid a visit to the new hospital which is in course of construction, and I believe condemned the site chosen for the hospital establishment as being too distant. He thinks it ought to be built a little closer to the existing hospital. From thence he inspected the barracks, hospital, and other buildings, and pronounced the rations pretty good. The Brigadier-General and the Assistant Quarter-master-General then left by the evening train for Khundwah to inspect the barracks at that station. They will return to Bombay immediately after. The weather is the general topic now everywhere—the great floods, lightning and thunder. We in Deolalee also had a small share of it on Saturday night and mostly the whole of Sunday. The sky on Saturday was overcast with a sullen, leaden hue all day and oppresive heat; and at about 9 P.M. the wind commenced to blow a perfect hurricane with drifting rain. So heavy was the rain that every house leaked. The hurricane continued till Sunday at 3 P.M., when it began to abate. During this time no less than four or five inches of rain must have fallen. It is now calm as if nothing had happened, and the weather is everything that is desirable. Our general contractor is building an excellent shop and billiard-room to keep us amused. I wish a few more such enterprising spirits would take it into their heads and build private bungalows for non-military people to live in—the builder would not only confer a favour, but it would remunerate him well for his trouble.

HORROR BY A NATIVE PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the English telegram published in your's of yesterday about the decision of the Arbitrators, I beg to call upon the *Jam-i-Jamshed* newspaper, as it has mistranslated the amount of the sentence, to be careful in future in translating English telegrams. The amount required to be paid by England is fifteen and a half millions of dollars, which the said paper translated to be (સાડાસાત કરોડ ડાળર) seventeen and a half crores of dollars, more than about eleven times the real sum. The native readers, of newspapers, are horror-struck on knowing that England is required to pay such a tremendous amount of money to America, and have hence formed some bad ideas calculated to operate on the British credit and monetary crisis. Reminding native newspaper editors to be careful in future, and requesting again to refer to to-day's *Jam-i-Jamshed*, I subscribe myself a

MERCHANT.

18th September.

"BOYS," said Admiral Trunnion, when his fleet closed in combat with the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter, "you see a severe winter approaching, and I advise you to keep a good fire."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times* :—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 30TH AUGUST.

AT daybreak yesterday morning, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Captain Wm. Soames, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 30th ultimo on board. The Deccan sailed from Suez on the 6th inst. at 8 A.M., arrived at Aden at 10-15 A.M. on the 11th inst., and resumed her voyage on the 12th at 2 A.M. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt. and Mrs. Haywood.
Mr. J. E. Fraser.
Capt. J. Hindle.
Mr. D. Blockman.
Ensign & Mrs. Robertson.
Mr. Mortimer.
Mrs. Swan.
Mrs. Flynn.

FROM BURNDISE.

Mr. Geo. H. Hart.
Mr. A. H. Giles.
Master Sage's ayah.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee and cousin.
Hajee Adamjee (deck.)

On Sept. 7, at 0-50 A.M., the Deccan passed a steamer off Shadwan Island, supposed to be the P. and O. s.s. Khedive, from Calcutta to Suez and Southampton; on the same day, at 11 A.M., passed P. and O. s.s. Delhi from Bombay.

The P. and O. s.s. Nubia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez at 6 P.M. on 1st September.

The Deccan experienced moderate S.W. winds and fine weather on the passage from Aden.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

ALTHOUGH the failure of so large a firm as Gledstanes and Co. has been followed by less serious consequences than might have been anticipated, it has been the engrossing topic of the week. To nine tenths of the public the event had much the effect of a thunderbolt launched from a clear sky, for so constant and general had been the felicitations expressed on the score of our commercial prosperity, that the very idea of failures caused by legitimate business losses rather than by giant speculations had almost passed from men's mind. To the remaining tenth of the public the news, if not absolutely stunning, was at least productive of some surprise. Everybody knew that there had been heavy losses in certain articles of import during the last few months—tea, for instance, and cotton; but Gledstanes were not a China or a Bombay house in the strict acceptation of the word, and any occasional fluctuations in sugar, indigo, or other Calcutta commodities were not considered severe enough to overthrow a firm once reputed very wealthy. Of course the usual explanations and sage comments after the event are forthcoming in abundance. It is now said that the crisis of 1866 and the collapse that endured, so long after it, tried the firm severely, by heavy losses, and that it has never been itself since—which is very possible. I take it that all the old and steady going houses have suffered for years past by the competition of young rivals, who have cut them out from what was formerly the most profitable part of their business, and have greatly reduced the productive returns of what remained; and that in such a position Gledstanes did what Reid, Irving, Cockerell, Frys, and many others did in similar circumstances—that is, they took to speculations in produce with the view of retrieving their position, and so plunged from bad to worse. Thus their means have slowly ebbed away and the drain has gone on until it was absurd to keep up the farce of solvency any longer. But it is at least certain that the farce was very well kept up to the last. There were no premonitory rumours that specially pointed to them, and even the bankers in the city were unwontedly reticent—a fact to be explained perhaps by the circumstance that one of the partners was a director of the Bank of England, and another a director of the London and Westminster Bank. Nevertheless, as even the beginnings of embarrassment to a firm with such extensive ramifications could not but make themselves felt indirectly in many quarters, it was very probably the gathering difficulties of this particular house which a few months ago first started the unfavourable rumours to which I once or twice adverted in my letters. As often happens, rumour shot a little wide of the mark, but there was a basis of truth for all that. It is very singular how such reports are first started. They seldom come from bankers or merchants. Produce brokers who have been asked for heavier advances than usual against consignments, or stock brokers who sell securities for members of the firm, never fail to catch an inkling of what is in the wind, and thus the Stock Exchange which fathers a good many lies has frequently excellent opportunities of getting a special knowledge of the truth.

It would be an endless task to recapitulate all the stories to which the gossip of the city gave circulation on each of the first few days that followed the announcement of Gledstanes' failure. The names of other firms were quoted or at least whispered freely enough, and even banks came in for a full share of alarmist scandal. But later in the week, when it was found that no additional failures took place, confidence returned rapidly. I believe the confidence to have been as completely mistaken as was the panic alarm. Each was an unpardonable extreme. I do not say that further suspensions are inevitable at an early date, but every man can see for himself that the causes of future trouble are abundant. There is no secret as to the heavy losses which importers of particular commodities are now incurring; the only question is, how far or how long they can stand it. A good deal of mischief has been averted hitherto by the low rates for money; but this only postponed the evil, which, as there has been no recovery in the market value of the staples, will burst on us some day with redoubled force. Take two articles of prime importance, tea and cotton. Both have been the causes of heavy loss for months past. With the first named the markets have been deluged at an unusually early period owing to the large shipments via Suez Canal, and the marvel is, not that the price has fallen, but that holders can stand up so well against the accumulated losses. Of cotton I need scarcely speak. The good promise held out at the opening of the year has not been realised, and the few favourable turns which the market has taken have served only to widen the area of mischief by tempting into heavier engagements which after-results did not bear out. At present, although there is for the moment a slight rally, the prospect for importers of cotton is one of the gloomiest it is possible to conceive, should no relief come from the foreign buyers of Manchester goods. The stock on hand and visible supply are good; the accounts of the American crop are again excellent, and every market abroad seems so well served by home makers that it can do without either the calicoes or the yarns of Lancashire. If further trouble then comes, I look for its first and worst manifestations in Liverpool, and among the tea houses. Of course, however, a brisk and sustained rally in the produce markets, such as might result from a sudden expansion of general trade, might even yet tide us over the difficulty.

Unfortunately, such an expansion is anything but probable, for the simple reason that trade is already at a point of high activity

to cheaper markets, and consumption everywhere is falling off under the influence of extravagant cost, in obedience to the usual law of nature. Every family in England is feeling the effect of high prices, and is in one way or other reducing expenditure. Next comes the unpleasant contingency of a deficient harvest and a rise in the cost of all the main necessaries of life. It is now certain that we shall have a crop of wheat under the average and also a very serious falling off in the yield of potatoes; so that, one way or the other, all the signs are present of considerable pressure, if not distress, during the coming winter, with a consequent dulness of general trade.

A New York paper gives some particulars of the cotton supply, which are worth quoting. There are now, it states, 663,654 more bales afloat than there were at this date in 1870. Two years ago, from the cotton in sight and the new American crop, the world had a supply, from August 1st, 1870 to September 1st, 1871, of 5,885,000 bales. This year, should the crop prove equal to that of 1870-71, there will be a supply for the next 13 months from these combined sources of 6,550,000 bales. If it be said that we cannot count upon an American crop equal to that of two years ago, the answer is that, having 663,000 bales more in sight than at this period of 1870, we should be in a position as good as that of two years ago, even if we counted upon a yield of only 3,687,000 bales. Taking all the facts of the situation into account, the New York writer thinks there is a strong probability that the supply of cotton during the coming crop year, may exceed that of all former years. It is difficult, he thinks, to reconcile these prospects with the present market value of cotton and cotton goods, especially after what has been recently seen of the effect which an American crop of over four million bales has upon prices. Thus far the New York journalist. I, on the other hand, think that there is no difficulty in reconciling the present prices with prospects, so far as these are yet guided by reliable data. No one counts—at least no authority whom I have yet met counts—upon the present American crop proving equal to that of two years ago, and even the reduced figure of 3,687,000 bales may be a considerable exaggeration. If the crop sometimes exceeds the estimate very recent experience has shown us that it may also fall greatly under it. A year ago most people reckoned upon a crop of three millions and a quarter of bales, and some placed it so high as three millions and a half: actually it has not realised three millions. Now although in the case of the present crop a greater breadth was planted than in the previous year, we have to make a deduction for rainy weather, and a bad summer as well as spring, the effects of which, with the accompanying ravages of worm, &c., may as easily be under as over-computed.

The arbitration at Geneva has now, it is understood, virtually terminated, with a result nearly approximating to what I foreshadowed two months ago. Many of the American claims have proved to be untenable, and even those which are sound have been absurdly exaggerated, but it is assumed that the Tribunal has pronounced against England in the case of the Alabama, and partially in that of two other cruisers, awarding a gross sum of about two millions sterling—a little more or less. Our weak point has been, not the want of due diligence, in permitting the escape of the cruisers, but the subsequent facilities for coaling and provisioning which we allowed at our colonial ports—a licence which one of the three new rules embodied in the Washington Treaty was specially framed to condemn. Your readers, who care about such a matter, may see, on referring to my letters more than a year ago, that in denouncing the unconditional surrender of our really strong position made by the Government, I singled out as a specimen this particular rule, which being an innovation in international law, could only be justified on the supposition that our ministers had resolved upon conceding the American demands and had fallen upon this notable device for transferring the responsibility from themselves to the Tribunal. There have, I understand, been some hot discussions at Geneva by the respective counsel, but the American advocate, Mr. Evarts, when pounded by Sir Roundell Palmer's logic and learning, easily fell back upon the three new rules which had virtually superseded the maxims of Vattel as well as the practice of a century.

BOMBAY.

The Nawab of Lucknow, who arrived here a few days ago, left for his native country on Tuesday.

The gentlemen summoned to serve on the Special Jury will be required to attend at the Court House this morning.

Cholera.—A Hindoo woman named Sayee, residing on the Malabar Hill Road, was attacked with cholera on Tuesday. The police administered cholera mixture to the woman.

Torturing a Bullock.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Bhagoo Maghajee, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullock at Mazagon, and was fined three rupees.

Fall of a House.—On Tuesday night a portion of the wall of the second storey of a house situated in Nagpada fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The building was at once vacated.

A Prow Sunk near Bassein.—We hear that on Saturday a prow sank near Bassein. There were nearly twenty-five passengers in it at the time, but fortunately they were all got on shore safely.

Arrival of two Native Chiefs. The minor Chiefs of Lunawara and Baria, who proceeded to Poona a few days ago, arrived here on Sunday, and have taken up their residence temporarily in a bungalow at Pinjrapole.

The Weather at Tanna.—A correspondent from Tanna writes—"On Thursday last there was a slight fall of rain. On the 15th inst. it was stormy and raining heavily. The heat is almost unbearable; but the state of the public health is good."

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday afternoon, a Parsee named Eduljee Bomanjee, who was sitting on a chair in his shop on the Kalbadevi Road and reading a newspaper, suddenly fell from the chair, and died shortly afterwards.

A Chinaman Sentenced to be Flogged.—Ahlong Achaw, a Chinaman, was convicted by Mr. Woodward yesterday of stealing a straw hat and an umbrella, the property of Mariau Henry, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Accident on Board Ship.—A man named Camelias Angelo, employed on board the steam ship Emelia, had his left arm and right leg broken on Tuesday through his having accidentally fallen into the hold of the ship. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Marootee Oomajee was charged with stealing a brass watch, belonging to one Gungaram Oomajee, and was on conviction sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A Suspicious Character.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Hindoo named Bhewa Pashoo, a suspicious character, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Theft by a Domestic.—Hormusjee Byramjee, a photographer, residing at Kalbadevi, reported to the executive police yesterday the theft of several articles from his shop, valued at Rs. 450. He suspects a Pardessee servant of his, who had the key of the shop. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

Vagrancy Act.—William Robinson, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Colelle, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

The Alleged Charge of Cheating.—On Tuesday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, the charge of cheating preferred by one Ebrahim Hajee against a Parsee named Dinshaw Framjee was ordered to be withdrawn. Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Winter (Keir, Prescot, and Winter) for the defence.

Native Vagrants.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, Moolswamy Komaswamy and Shivlingo Rama, native vagrants, were charged with stealing a silver and coral neck ornament, and two gold earrings, belonging to Pashanee, woman. The prisoners were convicted, and, being old offenders, were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Effects of Lightning at Hudupseer.—On Thursday last vivid lightning occurred at the village of Hudupseer, about four miles from camp, by which one woman was killed, and her companion is suffering through fright.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 17.

Western India Club Ball.—The annual ball of the Western India Club came off last night with the usual *éclat*. Space does not admit of our giving any more particulars at present, but we intend to notice it more fully in a future issue.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Shaik Oomer, who has for some years held the office of second kotwal of the Poona Cantonment, and more recently was the kotwal of Mhow, has been appointed to the office of chief constable (foujdar) in the city of Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

698-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jugjivan Cullianjee and others v. Rognathjee Tarachund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Part heard.

672-71—J. Gopall—Mulkoo Veerappa v. Muccoondraw Cassinath—Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.

670-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thacker Girdhur Jadowjee v. Bai Ruttonjee widow—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

610-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Tricumjee Veljee v. Ruttonsey Damjee and others—Shamrao and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

262-71—Mody—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee v. Pestonjee Dinshaw—P. Dinshaw.

596-71—In person—Nurotumdass Cooberdass v. Moya Shaik Essoof, &c., and others—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

710-71—C. Tyabjee—Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee v. Moorlidhur Oodhowjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

718-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Venayekrao Gunputrao v. Mohanlall Kessowram—No appearance.

722-71—In person—Venkatram Ragoonath v. Mariam Bebee, widow—No appearance.

726-71—Mr. Lynch for pauper—Luxumon Nunbajee L. and others v. Mahanajee Janojee L.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

728-71—M. Munshi—Bhugwandass Vujoobai and others v. Gopalrao Mahira—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Oreste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

The ss. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for Cutch with a general cargo and seventy-six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Punjaub, 683 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and twenty-one deck passengers.

The s. s. General Havelock, 188 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin and Coast with a cargo of 290 hogsheads and 6 casks cocoanut oil, 1 box toys, 38 cases sundries, and the following passengers:—One lady, and thirty-five deck passengers.

The ship Lord Clyde, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived on the 17th instant from Zanzibar with the following cargo:—1,094 packages cloves, 3,397 bales orchillaweed, 58 cases gum, 183 pieces ivory, 6 bags peepri, 15 packages coffee, 15 cases hooka, 22 bags jurycutty, 11 baskets and 1 case seahorse teeth, 2,261 packages cowries, 2,113 packages (unknown), 41 cases aloes, 1 case heeradocean, 11 packages dry cocoanuts, 13 bags genda horns, 5 cases beads, 100,785 cocoanuts, and 12,768 pieces wood. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rustomjee Framjee.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, 1,833 tons, Captain W. Soames, which arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez, &c., with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—3 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls and specie, 4 packages ivory, 9 qr. casks and 1 octave wine, 1,417 packages merchandise, 52 packages purser's stores, 1 box tobacco, 3,342 packages goods—will be carried in the same bottom for Straits and China. The following is the transhipment cargo for different ports:—For Kurrachee—3,544 bundles hoop iron, 1 package boots, 1 package stationery, 1 package watches, and 4 packages merchandise. For Bussorah—3 boilers and 111 packages merchandise. For Mangalore—1 package cocoa and 1 package clothing. For Carwar—1 package stockings and gloves. For Bagdad—1 package merchandise.

The London Freight Market.—An improvement in freights has taken place since the issue of our last circular, consequent upon a better demand for tonnage, and there is every prospect of a further advance, the long continued depression and consequent check to building of sailing vessels having occasioned a scarcity of suitable tonnage for the Colonial trade. The berth in London for Australia has considerably improved, especially for Melbourne, and the prospects of good freights home have led to several charters for the round voyage on excellent terms. The position of the coal trade has naturally directed more attention to foreign sources of supply, and contracts have been made in this country for large quantities of coal to be shipped from the Australian collieries during the next twelve months. There is an excellent demand for forward iron ships to bring wheat from Oregon and California.—*George Offor and Co.'s Circular.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	High Water.			Low Water.		
September.	Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.	
	H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft.	In.
0	24 m.	6 10		6 28 m	0	6
0	35 a	7 5	Thursday 19	6 48 a	7	10
1	1 m	6 9		7 5 m	5	10
1	7 a	6 8	Friday 20	7 23 a	7	7
1	46 m	6 3		7 43 m	4	7
1	36 a	5 4	Saturday 21	7 59 a	6	10
2	30 m	5 4		8 23 m	3	9
2	8 a	4 3	Sunday 22	8 36 a	5	11
3	16 m	4 2		9 5 m	1	10
3	14 a	1 8	Monday..... 23	9 14 a	4	8
4	9 m	3 1		53 m	0	8
3	14 a	1 8	Tuesday..... 24	10 5 a	3	8
5	24 m	2 4		11 9 m	0	0
4	19 a	0 8	Wednesday ... 25	1 13 a	3	0

Moon—Last Quarter, 24th, 6h. 11m. P.M.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

On Tuesday evening as usual a match was played, and the struggle between the Public Schools and the World was resumed. The Public School men (Reds) looked rather blank on finding that two of their best players, Murray and Paterson, did not put in an appearance, and their adversaries mustered 17 to 11. The World gave up Roberts to make the sides more even, and he proved a most useful addition. However, after the game started, two more Yellows arrived, so that in point of numbers the latter had an immense superiority. Tennent, for the Yellows, kicked off, and his side following up splendidly, at the very outset of the game, drove the ball close to the Reds goal. The Champion Runner, securing the ball at this early stage of the proceedings, made one of his brilliant runs, and would certainly have got in had he not been tackled by Roberts just in front of the goal. From this point the game proceeded with varying fortune until the Yellows got a decided advantage by the off-side play of one of their best men, for owing probably to this, Hewitt got the ball, and by a magnificent run touched it down behind the Reds goal. A try resulted and Tennent kicked a goal. The sides now changed over and the game was carried on very evenly for some time, although the Reds had the wind against them. Tennent was again prevented from running in by Roberts, who stopped him when he was running at his old hundred yards' speed. Shortly after this the Yellows got a punt out from a touch down of Atkinson, but the ball was not caught; however the unwearying Tennent again got the ball, having taken it when he was very nearly, if not quite, off-side, and ran in, although he was gamely tackled when behind the goal by Peile, who nearly saved the touch down. Hewitt took the try, Tennent being occupied in changing his jersey, which had suffered considerably, but no goal resulted. The play after this, until "no side" was called, was very even. The result showed that the Yellows were much the stronger side, but all the Red forwards played so well together, and with such a host in himself, that possibly, if this match is played again on Friday, and Murray and Paterson are there, the tables may be turned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

Nothing is more difficult than to write an interesting account of any shooting subject; it admits of very little variety; and although the simple narration of facts is easy enough in itself, still facts alone, unless interlarded with numerous rich and racey matter, or light and graceful soft nothings, have little interest with the general reader. What is more easy than to write a correct account of a race, a cricket match, or a run with fox hounds?—and what can be easier than to write an incorrect account of the same, or a prize fight, to wit, full of professional jargon, humorous wit, slang and caricature; but in the first instance, one runs a risk of being considered dull and slow; in the second low and vulgar. The difficulty is to cut out a happy medium between the heavy and pedantic, and the humorous and exaggerated.

In sending you my promised account of the Bombay and Poona pigeon match, the first thing I find is this difficulty staring me in the face. I have not even the mollification of a "Gaffir," "Ante Clap Trap," or other twaddlers, and unreasonable enemies of the noble sport of pigeon shooting, as my subject, to write about; they all having been mollified and silenced long since by the able and sportsmanlike letters that have been given to the public through the medium of your and the able journal, but the saying is that "Men [illegible] where angels fear to tread." And in following the same example, Sir, in order to fulfil my promise to you, I now fearlessly rush in and narrate a true, correct, and unexaggerated account, to the best of my ability, of one of the most celebrated pigeon matches that has been shot in this presidency for some time past, hoping you will make all due allowances for the shortcomings of an amateur chronicler of sporting events, and also trusting that in discussing the merits and performances of the various shooters, I may offend no one.

First I must inform you that our Secretary had from the commencement the greatest difficulty in getting up a team at all to shoot at Poona, the choice being so limited in men, and moreover three of the best Bombay shots declining, or rather being unable to shoot at the last moment. But a man like our Secretary, whose whole mind and heart and soul is imbued with a general taste for sport, did not allow impediments of such a nature to stand in his way, and instead of throwing up the match altogether, and disappointing many, brought into the field a very average though not strong team. The result however proved that they were stronger than he thought them to be.

Leaving Bombay we hoped we had said good-bye to the rain and storms so prevalent of late, but no, on arriving at Kurjut, we found ourselves agreeably disappointed, for one of the grandest sights ever seen on the Ghats awaited us—a storm not surpassed even by that of Thursday night last, was at its height all over and along the dark, deep and rugged Khandalla Valley; the usual water-falls were entirely obliterated, and converted into *broad sheets* of roaring water, and fresh foaming cascades were pouring down in hundreds from precipices, chasms, and ledges of rocks, on all sides, where they had never been known or seen before. By the powers! was it not a sight?—it even extended as far as Lanowlee, the rails of the line there being four feet under water. But this *en passant*. I will now "unfold my tale" of the pigeon match.

No sooner had we arrived in Poona than it was at once apparent to all that the comforts of the Bombay men had been well cared for; they having been all asked to put up at friends' houses. The Club of Western India moreover had invited them to their annual ball, and an invitation was received from the Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana to tiffin previous to the match coming off. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of the Poona men. The weather in Poona for the past few days, up to this time, had been wet enough to cause the races to be postponed several times; but Monday seemed to be made expressly for pigeon shooting, it being beautifully fine, with a lovely soft, cool breeze passing over the ground, giving the advantage to the bird rather than the gun. After having partaken of tiffin (which by the way was the best one we ever sat down to at the Poona Gymkhana) and a mild cheroot, the business of the day commenced; the betting being considerably in favor of Poona.

Bombay won the toss and decided that Poona should commence proceedings. In the first round Bombay was two ahead, but Poona soon pulled up and after a round or two were three ahead. The shooting of every gentleman up to this time was as good as it could well be, especially Captains Trench, DuVernet, Fraser, Hore and Woodland, and so the match went on, first Poona, then Bombay, being one ahead, and sometimes even. Some very magnificent shots were made by Major Smart and Captain Karslake, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Francis and Mr. Wenden, the last gentleman not being quite up to his usual mark at the commencement, but improving vastly towards the end. [illegible] point out on both sides was [illegible] to draw a distinction [illegible] should be adopted. Suffice it to say that Bombay ultimately pulled off this important event, to the tune of three times three from the Poona men, and Mr. Fraser Hore in shooting off a tie for top score (after the match was won) with Mr. Woodland, was the successful shot of the day. The following is the score:—

Bombay.

Capt. Trench, 19th N. I.	12
Capt. Burgess, R. A.	9
Major Smart, R. A.	11
H. Wenden, Esq.	11
Fraser Hore, Esq.	15, ties 2.
Capt. Karslake, 83rd Regt.	10
Total.....	66

Poona.

Capt. DuVernet, A.D.C.	9
Lieut. Burton, 68th Regt.	8
Lieut. Woodland, 68th Regt	13, tie 1.
J. Dawson, Esq.	11
E. A. Francis, Esq.	11
Col. Laughton	11
Total.....	63

The match was at 15 birds each man, so taking the average all throughout; the shooting was remarkably good. From the score it will be seen that on the termination of the match Mr. Fraser Hore and Mr. Woodland were ties, but as the sweep depended on the largest score, the tie had to be shot off, which tie Mr. Hore won, and he having been drawn in the sweep by Mr. Wenden, that gentleman was the fortunate winner of the stakes.

ONE OF THE BOMBAY SIX.

THE COTTON CROP OF SIND.

The following telegram, dated 17th instant, addressed to the Cotton Commissioner, and received from the Collector of Shikarpore, has been placed at our disposal:—"Heavy showers yesterday—more threatening—blight is feared—locusts have bred in Khairpore territory, are being destroyed. Rainfall thirty cents."

THE EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

MEMORIAL BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th Sept.

To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—The attention of the Committee of the Chamber has been called to the new Municipal Bill printed as Part V. of the *Government Gazette*, dated 30th ultimo, with the report thereon of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, in schedule B of which bill cotton is noted as one of the articles on which a town or octroi duty of 4 annas per candy might be levied.

It is not the intention of the Committee to discuss the question of the imposition of town duties on the present occasion, but I am instructed to draw the attention of His Excellency in Council to the point, that in the opinion of the Committee the levy of any rate on cotton brought to Bombay for export would be, not a town or octroi duty, but a transit duty.

This being the view taken by the Committee, I am further instructed respectfully to inquire, whether it is competent for the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to legislate for the imposition of transit duties in any form without the consent of the Government of India.

The Committee are far from believing it to be the intention of His Excellency in Council to agree to the imposition of a rate of any kind on the export of cotton, but they consider it to be their duty to call special attention to the matter, when they see that a Select Committee of His Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations have placed cotton in a schedule of articles on which they consider town duties should be levied.

I am to request you will be good enough to place this letter before His Excellency with the least possible delay.—I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE BURGLARY AT COLABA.

Shaik Ramjee Shaik Ahmed was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before the Senior Magistrate with breaking-house-trespass by night and with theft, in a building used as a human dwelling, of a gold watch, a gold chain, five spoons, eight forks, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 985, belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Frederick MacGowan, Staff Corps. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

We mentioned yesterday that, out of the twelve persons against whom warrants had been issued, and who were concerned in the great Ahmedabad conspiracy case, six had been arrested. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, but on the application of Mr. R. V. Heard, Public Prosecutor, it was postponed till the 7th proximo, to enable the police to arrest the other prisoners. The names of the prisoners arrested are Purbhoo Curson, Sala Bicka, Mohundas Gopaldas, Kessowdas Jankidas, Noor Mahomed Dadabhoy, and Abdool Rahim Goolam Russool. They are charged with abetting the fabrication of false evidence and with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GOVERDHUN PETAMBER.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

RE MEMON HAJEE AYEB.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The insolvent said he had settled with all his creditors except one. The Commissioner granted insolvent time until next Court day to serve notices on all the creditors, or else the petition would be dismissed.

RE DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajeewalla opposed the application on the ground of insolvent's vexatious defence in a suit which he had brought against him in the High Court. The Commissioner said that was no ground for opposing an application for an interim order, although it might be for opposing his discharge. Insolvent was granted an interim order accordingly.

RE MOTILAL CULLIANDAS.

Mr. Bal M. Waglé applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE MOOLJEE THACKERSEY AND OTHERS.

These insolvents applied in person for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE SUDANUND JAGONNATH.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for the insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,952. The Commissioner was not satisfied with the insolvent's conduct and adjourned the hearing without protection for two months.

PETITION WITHDRAWN.

Rujub Achoo Meea, a milkman, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,249, was granted permission to withdraw his petition.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day the following among other insolvents were granted discharges:—Jumall Ibrahim, a cloth-dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,448. Hurry Ramjee, a servant, liabilities Rs. 3,432. Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy, liabilities Rs. 1,163. Bhima Senna, a spice-dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,400. Wallecbaee, widow, a corn-grinder, liabilities Rs. 8,599. Tookaram Wittoo, a washerman, liabilities Rs. 1,527. Hurkissondass Goverdhundass, a writer, liabilities Rs. 977. Gopal Wittojee, a boiler-maker, liabilities Rs. 1,154. Kooshaba Mataba, a washerman, liabilities Rs. 1,819. John F. Fernandes, a writer, liabilities Rs. 1,836.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the criminal sessions of the High Court on Tuesday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green and a special jury:—

Shaik Ahmed Gotia pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and abetment of theft of a number of bales of cotton. Sentence was deferred.

Criminal Breach of Trust.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrychund Gunput pleaded not guilty to a charge of having on 2nd August last, while in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, committed criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 729-6-9 and Rs. 800, and the second prisoner with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Both prisoners were charged with criminal breach of trust as servants, and with criminal misappropriation in respect of the same sums.

Messrs. Marriott and Farran prosecuted, Mr. Inverarity defended the first prisoner, and Messrs. Anstey and Starling defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Marriott, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the prisoners at the bar were or had been servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and as they had heard were now charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect to two sums of money, with which they had been entrusted. The evidence, which would be adduced before them as tending to show the guilt of the prisoners, would depend much on the system of keeping accounts in the office, and of the returns made by prisoners from time to time with reference to the sums they were charged with misappropriating, and also with reference to the duties of the clerks who were under them. He thought that in order to enable them to appreciate the evidence, it would be as well if he were to give them a short statement of the system of keeping the accounts at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, and of the different incidents of the case. The prisoners were employed in the Coaching Department of the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway. The Coaching Department, as they were probably aware, was the one for the issuing of tickets to passengers and for receiving payments on luggage. The clerk receiving the cash made out a return to the cashier at the head-office of the Company. Prisoner No. 2 was the head of the Coaching Department at Boree Bunder; the others under him were the first prisoner and three other clerks, whose names he would not trouble them with. The first prisoner was the clerk who issued the 3rd and 4th class railway tickets and received the cash. Another clerk issued the first and second class tickets and received the cash for them, and one other clerk issued the parcel tickets, and a fourth clerk acted as luggage clerk. The amount of passenger traffic on the line was very large, but that in the 3rd and 4th classes greatly exceeded that of the 1st and 2nd, so that although the first prisoner was the clerk who issued the 3rd and 4th class tickets, he would appear to have been the head of all the clerks under prisoner No. 2. In the same way each clerk issuing tickets kept an account in a book of each and every ticket issued during the day, and the trains for which they had been issued. In addition to that there was also an account made up at the close of the day of all the tickets issued. Similar accounts were kept by all. The monies received by the four under-clerks were accounted for to prisoner No. 2. On the following morning he was in the habit of keeping a book in the office in which each clerk entered the monies received by him for the preceding day. The monies were then handed over to the head clerk and he, on the same day, made out a statement, attached to which was a receipt-note, and despatched the monies to the head-office. The account was checked and the receipt-note accompanying it signed and sent back to Boree Bunder, where it was re-posted in the book from which the original cash remittance note was taken. It was the duty of the second prisoner to check the amounts received from each clerk with the accounts of tickets issued by them. The first amount with which the prisoners were charged with embezzling, was a sum of Rs. 729, which was alleged to have been done on the 2nd July. On the date in question, prisoner No. 1 issued the 3rd and 4th class tickets and kept a book, in which he stated what tickets were issued. The clerk who issued the 1st and 2nd class tickets also did the same, and he kept an account which would be produced before them. It was the system of the clerks of the office to account for the monies received by them to the first prisoner, who received them and accounted for them to the second prisoner. It would appear from the account kept by him on that date he issued tickets for the amount of Rs. 888, although the cash actually received by him was Rs. 729, the amount with regard to which he was charged with criminal breach of trust. There was the first prisoner's own admission in his statement that he had received that sum. On the same day the value of the tickets issued in the 1st and 2nd class was Rs. 322-12-0. He now came to explain how this Rs. 729 was kept back. In accordance with the usual custom, on the following morning these two sums were properly accounted for to the first prisoner, who ought to have entered the amount received in the book kept by the second prisoner. Instead, however, of doing so, as would appear from the book when produced, not a single pie had been received so far as the book went; it would appear that not a single third or fourth class passenger had left on that date, and such an event had never been known, as no train ever left Bombay without them. The next step was to make out the cash note remittance, and this was done without any reference to the sum of Rs. 729. So far as that was concerned, there could be no doubt that it was actually received by him, and that it had not been accounted for, and must have been done with the connivance of the second prisoner, who, as the Learned Judge would tell them, was, under the circumstances, guilty of abetment, as the system adopted was amply sufficient to check the under clerks' accounts, and it was the duty of the second prisoner to see the various sums of money received. He ought to have mentioned that the sum received by the parcels clerk on the 2nd July was Rs. 216, and that amount was entered by the parcels clerk. The first prisoner in handing up his statement of cash account added Rs. 200-8-0 to the receipts under the heading of first and second class tickets, and put down the amount received for parcels at Rs. 16. These were all the facts concerning the first sum. Mr. Marriott then detailed the facts in connection with the embezzling of the second sum, Rs. 826-8-0, which was the sum paid to the first prisoner on account of season-tickets between the 1st and 4th of July, but which had never been accounted for. Shortly after this the suspicions of the heads of the office were aroused and Mr. Wainwright was sent over to audit the prisoners' accounts, when the defalcations were discovered, and both prisoners admitted their guilt before the Deputy Traffic Manager. In addition to the check at Boree Bunder there was such a complete system of check at the head-office that it would be impossible for them to defraud the Company for any length of time. The prisoners had covered their defalcations for the length of time they did by abstracting sufficient cash from one day's takings to make up the deficiency, thus committing a series of weekly defalcations on the Company. After some further remarks on the probable course adopted by the prisoners to cover their defalcations, Mr. Marriott concluded by submitting that, from the statement made, it appeared clear that the money had been kept back by the first prisoner, and that the second prisoner had been perfectly well aware of what was being done, and was in consequence guilty of abetment and of the other charges laid against him.

A number of witnesses for the prosecution were then called, whose evidence went to substantiate the facts stated for the prosecution.

Messrs. Wainwright, Keily, and Baker were examined during the day. There being no possibility of finishing the case on Tuesday evening, the Court rose after Mr. Baker's examination, the jury being conveyed to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

The case was resumed yesterday morning when the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Mr. Anstey addressed the jury on behalf of the second prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity followed on behalf of the first prisoner, Nowrojee Dadabhoy.

His Lordship then summed up, and the jury retired shortly before 7 p.m. They returned at 10 o'clock with a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner, who was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. They were unable to agree on a verdict regarding the second prisoner, who was accordingly remanded.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

The Revenue Commissioner S. D., in a letter to Government, dated 28th August 1872, submitted a letter from the Acting Collector of Dharwar, who forwards, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2355, dated 25th August 1871, copy of correspondence with the Chemical Analyser to Government and with Dr. Broughton, Government Quinologist at Ootacamund, containing the result of further analysis of tobacco; suggesting that the papers be placed at the disposal of the press; and observing that the correspondence is interesting as showing how much has been effected by the experiments, but that the concluding paragraph of the Collector's letter confirms an impression long existing that the climate of India is so unsuitable to the curing of tobacco for the English market, that the operation cannot be made remunerative under the heavy duties the tobacco has to encounter on importation.

Resolution of Government.—Government concur with the Revenue Commissioner S. D. in thinking that the correspondence is interesting, as showing how much has been effected by the experiments. The papers should be placed at the disposal of the press.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Monday last, the 16th instant, at the office of the company, Victoria Buildings, Fort, to receive the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1872, to declare a dividend, to elect directors in the place of those who retired by rotation, and lastly, to appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration. Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, of the board of directors, was elected chairman. There was a large attendance of shareholders. Mr. W. M. Tennent, manager, having read the advertisement convening the meeting and the directors' report for the past year, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Jehangeerjee Goostadjee, that the directors' report now read, and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June last, be and are hereby adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangeerjee Goostadjee, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Sussourn, that the insurance of the company be reduced to one lac of rupees only.

Proposed by Mr. Jehangeerjee Goostadjee, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, that a dividend of rupees seventy-five per share be declared and paid on and after the 1st proximo.

Proposed by Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundass, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia, that Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Mr. M. R. De Quadros be re-elected as directors.

Proposed by Mr. Shivdass Annunjee, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Sussourn, that Messrs. Jehangeerjee Goostadjee and Dwarkadas Odowjee be appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of one hundred rupees each.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and manager, Mr. W. M. Tennent, the meeting terminated.

POONA RACES—1872.

Second Day, Tuesday, 17th September.

The weather yesterday presented a favourable contrast to that of the first of the Poona meeting. The course was in good order.

1st Race.—The Poona Sweepstakes.—Rs. 400 from the fund for all Arabs. Weight 9 stones. Maidens allowed 7lbs., and if landed after the 1st September 1871, 10 lbs. Nominations, 30 G.M. to be taken on the 1st of May, to declare and name the day before the race.. Half forfeit. 1 mile.

	st.	lb.	
Aga Moochool Shah's	g a h	9	0 W. Brewty. 1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b g	9	0 Merryleg .. 2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b g	9	0 The Earl 3

The Poona Sweepstakes brought three Arabs to the post. Betting even on the Earl. Silvertail got slightly the best of a fair start, made all the running, and won with the greatest ease by several lengths in 1m. 58s., Merrylegs second, The Earl a bad third.

2nd Race.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Rs. 800. For all English and colonial horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.; that have never won, 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 5 G.M., 1st July 10 G.M., 1st August 15 G.M., 1st September 20 G.M. A swe

very clearly, I think, by the Queen's advocate, that taxes cannot be imposed upon the property of Government, and that we must fall back upon a contribution to aid the municipal expenses. The different points, however, will be brought out in the course of the discussion of clauses, and if it is the Council's wish we shall go on with the second reading of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Sir,—Personally I agree with the Hon. Mr. Forbes that some delay might suitably be made between this stage of the business and going into clauses. Perhaps we might adjourn for ten days, after which we might sit day after day until we finish the bill. I think that would be a satisfactory course to take.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—If this were a new bill that course might be very proper, but practically this is not a new bill, having been substantially before the public since April last. I cannot see to what good object further delay would tend—in fact, I consider that more delay would only give rise to further objections and impede business. There are three or four parties interested in this bill—there are some in favour of representation, some against, and some with one view and some another. These will all have their objections to make, and if we go on listening to this sort of thing month after month I cannot see how we shall possibly get to an end at all. Therefore, as this bill is just a concession upon the previous one with which it is in all its main provisions the same, I think we should have no more delay in proceeding with the bill. As His Excellency has just said, we should be making a whole session futile.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker remarked that if an adjournment were made till Saturday week there would be no reason for not finishing the bill within the session.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy moved that the bill be now considered in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell mentioned that the members of the Bench of Justices had been very anxious to hold a meeting a week before, so that their opinions might have been given to the Council on the day that was fixed for its meeting, but it had been found that legally it could not be held sooner than on Monday, and unless the Council were now to grant a short delay the opinions of a large number of citizens could not be obtained upon the bill in time to be of any use.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes proposed that the discussion of the bill be postponed until Saturday week.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers asked His Excellency the Governor if it would be in the Council's power to go back upon clauses after they had been once considered and passed.

His Excellency said he had had great experience of this work during the last twenty years, and he had never heard of any objection being taken to this course.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought if clauses were to be gone back upon, discussion would become like Penelope's web, and there would be little real progress made.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that there were then sitting at the Council men who were excellent representatives of the Bombay public, and he thought the bill might be gone on with at once.

His Excellency the Governor—Already there is great divergence of opinion, and I do not see what advantage delay would result in.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The decision rests with yourself at to whether or not we shall proceed.

His Excellency the Governor—Then I am in favour of going on now.

The bill was then read a second time, and the consideration of clauses was commenced.

His Excellency the Governor moved the postponement of consideration of the preamble and the first three clauses. Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that in line 19 of section four, "fifty" be substituted for "one hundred."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I should propose that the figure be reduced to twenty-five. There are persons who pay a small amount of taxation, yet it is desirable to have them in the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker's motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodew drew attention to line 20, and said he wished the words "supplementary rate" to be omitted, because he considered it was inadvisable at that early stage of the bill to make reference to a supplementary rate.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought the clause had better be left alone on the understanding that it should be come back upon if the supplementary rate were rejected.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell objected to the qualification for members of the Corporation being limited to a payment of not less than fifty rupees for house rate and police and lighting rate, because this might exclude many bachelors who shared bungalows which were taken in one person's name, or lived in clubs or on the premises of their employers. He thought the wheel tax ought also to be made a qualification, and he considered that if this were not agreed to one-third of the whole European community would be excluded.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said the point had not been overlooked, but it was not desired that cab-drivers and buggy-wallahs should be members of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell proposed that after the words "lighting rates," "and the tax on carriages and animals" should be added.

The amendment was lost, and the clause stood part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved that in line 6 of clause five after "December in" and down to "and sixteen," the following words should be added, "the year 1872, and thereafter eight shall be so nominated in the last ten days of December in each subsequent year." Also that in the last line after "in" the following words should be added, "the year 1872, and thereafter eight shall be elected between the same dates in each subsequent year."

The alterations were adopted, and clause five stood part of the bill.

His Excellency the Governor observed that in line 11 of section six the word "taxes" should be deleted, because there were no taxes specified in section four.

The alteration was agreed to, and the clause stood part of the bill.

His Excellency the Governor observed that in section 7 there were no provisions for striking a voter off the list should he be found to have been put on there by mistake or wrong means.

The Hon. the Advocate-General moved the insertion of the following sentence between "notice" and "any" in the seventeenth line:—"The said Commissioner shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered thereon."

His Excellency suggested that it should be open to any person qualified to vote at any election held under this Act to object to any person whose name may have been improperly placed on the list.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker remarked that this might give a stimulus to certain ratepayers to make complaints.

His Excellency the Governor said he observed that the Commissioner had full power to act, and the section might be accepted with the Advocate-General's amendment.

Section seven, as amended, stood part of the bill.

His Excellency the Governor asked, with reference to section eight, if it would be desirable to have a general election yearly.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker believed that this system would give the ratepayers a better check upon their representatives, while a year would be sufficient to show what any one of the elected was capable of doing.

Section eight stood part of the bill.

His Excellency the Governor, referring to section nine, asked if it was really intended that a man was never to get into the Corporation if he had been once in prison for six months?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said it had been pointed out to him that in the mofussil a man for losing his temper and whipping any one was liable to imprisonment. In such cases, this section might work very harshly.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said he would be sorry to see this section stand as it did, because it looked like a very inconsiderate piece of legislation. It showed great want of faith in the taste of the people of Bombay—(hear, hear)—who would never, it might be supposed, seek to be represented by a man who had distinguished himself in the custody of the jailor either for a long or a short period. Few men even who had passed under the criminal law would have the hardihood to go among the other members of the Corporation, and it would be an extraordinary thing if, supposing such a man did get into the Corporation, he were not cold-shouldered by the other members in a way that would make him refrain from taking his seat among them. It would be time to insert such a section when any thing occurred that was likely to shock the Corporation, and it at the same time felt powerless to check the scandal. He had spoken to several people in Bombay about this clause, and they had said they never saw such a clause in a bill in their life. He thought the good sense of the Corporation might safely be trusted to, and he begged to move that the words "or convicted of any offence punishable with a longer period of imprisonment than six months," should be deleted.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said the real point had been scarcely touched. The clause appeared to him to allude to a man who was convicted during the term of his appointment, and not before he was elected.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said the Honourable the Advocate-General had not used very convincing arguments in this particular matter, and while he had admitted that it would be disgraceful to keep a criminal out of the Corporation, yet he objected to a rule which would keep him out. It was known that the opinions of persons in this country as to imprisonment were rather different from opinion on the same subject in Europe, because in their eyes imprisonment carried no degradation with it. He thought that no good reason for expunging this part of the clause had been shown.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he should vote for the amendment, because, looking to the law of the country, which rendered a man liable to two years' imprisonment, simply for defamation, he considered the clause as it stood might work harshly at times.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell supported the amendment of the Advocate-General, and mentioned the case of a man at Tanna who was lately fined Rs. 500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment simply for shooting a parish. This was an instance of the exceeding smallness of the offence for which a man might be punished.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the punishment in the case mentioned by Mr. Bythell was only three months, while the time mentioned in the clause was not more than six months.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that if the man had shot two dogs there was reason to believe he might have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said he would uphold the clause as it stood.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said he would put an extreme case. Supposing that, during very high party feeling, one man were to libel a member of the Legislative Council. In consequence of that high party feeling the man is convicted, while had he been tried before an ordinary tribunal it would have been pretty certain that he would not have been convicted. Should a man who had suffered in this manner be excluded under this clause? Look at English history, he would say, and take the case of Leigh Hunt and others who had suffered imprisonment, and whom men now looked upon with honour although they were at one time treated with scorn. Should such men be rendered incapable of enjoying municipal honours?

The amendment was carried.

His Excellency the Governor proposed that after "consecutively" in the thirteenth line the words should be added "nor shall any person continue to be a member of the said Corporation who shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months, or longer;" also that in line sixteen "forthwith" should be placed between "be" and "nominated."

The amendments were agreed to, and section 9 stood part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved in section ten, line sixteen, after "shall," the word "forthwith," and that at the end of the section the following words should be added, "and in the case of the death, resignation, or disqualification, of the chairman, elected by the Corporation, it shall be lawful for the Town Council to summon a meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of electing a chairman for the residue of the term for which the chairman so dead, resigned, or disqualified, was originally appointed."

The amendment was agreed to, and section ten stood part of the bill.

The Council then adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A FATAL case of small-pox has occurred in the Calcutta Presidency Jail.

MR. F. W. PORTER will succeed the late Mr. Hanson as Assistant Settlement Officer of Allahabad.

IT is believed that Mr. H. B. Henderson, the Judge of Shahjehanpore, and Mr. S. N. Martin, the Judge of Ghazeepore, intend to retire in the course of the ensuing cold season.

MR. WAUCHOPE, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month, and has gone to Madras. The Deputy Commissioner will officiate for him during his absence.

ARCHDEACON BALY, we are told, proposes to spend the cold weather in a visitation-tour in the North-Western Provinces, leaving Calcutta for that purpose about the middle of October.

AN income-tax mohurrir in the Mirzapore district has been suspended by the magistrate for twice drawing from Government an overcharge of income-tax which had been ordered to be refunded to the payer.

THE Camp of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., will be formed at Moradabad on the 6th November. It will march through Bijnour, Roorkee, Hurdwar, Dehra, Saharanpore to Delhi, and thence *via* Muttra to Agra, which will be reached about the middle of January.

A FATHER KILLING HIS OWN CHILD.—On the 8th instant, at Port Canning, a quarrel having ensued between a wife and husband regarding their male infant, who was crying through hunger, the father lost his temper, and pushed the child with his leg, who fell from the verandah, and died immediately. The case is pending before the Alipore Magistracy.—*Englishman*, Sept. 16.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—A few days ago Shaik Kadu, charged with the wilful murder of the peon lately employed in the Salkia Salt Golas, made his escape from the Howrah Jail by scaling the boundary wall while the police guard on duty was asleep. The magistrate of the district has offered a reward of fifty rupees for his apprehension.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT BANGALORE.—Writing of the weather, the oldest inhabitant tells us that the rain this monsoon has been excessive. All the tanks are filled to overflowing, and judging from the number of mud walls that have fallen, and the general leakiness of nearly every house in the place, the attentions of the clerk of the weather are almost too pressing to be agreeable. The worst of it is that the next monsoon is due in another three weeks, when it is to be hoped the lower class of natives, who suffer the most, will not be entirely washed out. We think we may safely affirm that as compared with other stations Bangalore has been most mercifully exempted from the dengue.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 14.

IMPROVING THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY—A FACT.

SCENE.—In a Model Farm—not 500 miles from Bombay.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Mr. Rackit-Corner, Commissioner of Omniscience and Bunkum; Mr. Lopear, Assistant to the Commissioner of Omniscience and Bunkum; Mr. Scot, practical man in charge of Farm,

(Natives sowing cotton seed.)

Mr. Rackit-Corner.—It strikes me, Mr. Scot, that the native method of sowing cotton seed is very defective.

Mr. Scot.—Indeed, Sir, in what manner?

Mr. Rackit-Corner.—Why they are throwing in the seed anyhow. Now it stands to reason that those seeds that fall into the ground upside down will never germinate; the roots will strike upwards and the stalks grow downwards.

Mr. Lopear.—Yes, the same thing has often struck me too.

Mr. Scot.—Well, Sir, we don't find in practice that this is the case.

Mr. Rackit-Corner and Mr. Lopear.—Dear me, how singular! [Exeunt.

Mr. Scot.—A precious couple of donkeys the Government has chosen to improve Indian farming!—*Pioneer.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 30.)

HER MAJESTY is in excellent health, and takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh is enjoying some excellent shooting in the neighbourhood. On Sept. 6 the Queen will visit Dunrobin Castle.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has returned from his yacht tour to Trouville and Dieppe, and will leave London to-morrow for Critchill, in order to be present at the autumn manœuvres.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has had a most enthusiastic reception at Copenhagen, where she is residing with her royal parents.

It is stated that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur is about to commence a course of scientific military education at the Staff College at Sandhurst.

It is reported in France that as soon as the harvest is gathered in it is the intention of M. Thiers to institute a series of military manœuvres on a large scale, on a plan similar to that adopted by the German army.

The preparation of a new constitution by the President of the French Republic is contradicted, but it is considered probable that a suggestion for the formation of a Second Chamber will be laid before the Assembly at its meeting.

The approaching meeting of the Emperors at Berlin is the great topic of the day in German circles. The principal day of festivities is fixed for September 7. The Emperor William has taken his departure from Gastein much improved in health.

The King of Spain has returned to Madrid, after a very satisfactory tour through a large portion of his dominions. The Spanish elections are reported as giving a large majority to the Government. The Carlists have abstained from voting, and the result of the elections is contemplated with confidence.

Great preparations are making in Italy for a grand military review under the command of the Heir Apparent, at which the King will be present.

The tribunal at Geneva re-assembles to-day. An early termination is expected. The Washington Government has, it appears, been officially informed that the work of the arbitrators at Geneva will be finished about the middle of September in a satisfactory manner. The exact amount of the award is not yet determined, but it is expected that a lump sum of money will be awarded by the tribunal to the United States. The question of interest is reserved.

Mr. Greeley is reported to have prosecuted his canvassing in New Hampshire with great success. Ex-President Johnson has made a strong speech in his favour.

A revolution, accompanied by shocking scenes of murder and violence, has broken out in Peru. The President has been murdered, and a reign of terror is said to exist.

Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., of the India Office, has been made a Chevalier of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

A receiver has been appointed to the estate of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co. It is expected that the assets will be large.

The Marquis of Bute has met with a severe accident by being thrown out of his dogcart; his injuries, however, are not serious, and he is progressing favourably.

Great preparations are making for the autumn manœuvres which are to take place next week at Salisbury.

The riots in Belfast have terminated, and the town is restored to its usual tranquillity. The destruction to property and the injuries to individuals have been very great.

Rumours of a massacre of Protestants on the eve of the tercentenary of St. Bartholomew have been prevalent in Drogheda. Great preparations are being made to ensure the public safety.

The attempt of Mr. Johnson, the champion swimmer of Leeds, to swim across the Channel from Dover to Calais, has resulted in a failure.

Great fears are entertained that the potato crop will be a total failure throughout England.

The steamer James C. Stephenson, from Calcutta to London, has taken fire off Lisbon. All the passengers were saved, and the steamer has been run aground.

Severe floods and storms have been experienced in the eastern districts of Scotland, which have done great damage to the crops.

The builders' strike in London is reported to have terminated. A strike by the bakers is considered imminent in a few days.

Deaths by bathing and fatal boat accidents have been very prevalent during the past week.

An application for a warrant against Lady Twiss has been refused by the magistrate.

Sir Alexander Duff Gordon is reported to be seriously ill.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. H. Vaughan, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. J. Fowlis, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. Stott-Stanhope, Mad. Ret.; Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Mad. Ret.; Gen. T. Foster, R.E.; Mr. Alderman Hale; Lady George Quin; the Hon. J. Knox; Lieut.-Col. Tomkinson, 16th Lancers; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wallington, late 10th Royal Hussars; Sir Roland, sq., F.R.C.S.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY AND ITS RELATION TO MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

SIR,—As you are probably aware, the Government is still undecided as to what course it ought to pursue in the matter of the projected Carwar Railway, and as it is pretty certain that the opinion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will carry great weight, I trust you will allow me to offer a few remarks on the subject, and make some suggestions, which, if venture to think, are worthy of some consideration.

For the benefit of those who have never heard of the Carwar Railway scheme, it may be as well to commence by stating that the projected line is to run from the port of Carwar to Gudduck, which is 145 miles distant, and that the sole object of the line is to tap certain cotton districts, with the view of getting them brought to the coast. Now, it appears that these districts can be got at more easily by making a line from these cotton districts in exactly the opposite direction to join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by which route the cotton would go to Bombay. In the first instance, no less than 80 miles of the line would run through an uninhabited pestiferous jungle, and would have to be worked up the western ghauts; in the second, the line would have to be got through no serious obstacle whatever. But whatever may be the merits of the proposed line to join the Great Indian Peninsula with the view of getting the cotton direct by rail to Bombay, it is certain that the probable profits of a line from Gudduck to Carwar do not justify any scheme of the kind. We may, however, I venture to think, go even a good deal further than this, and say as plainly as possible that to embark on a scheme which presents such serious objections would be an iniquitous misapplication of public money. To enter into the whole of these objections would make far too large a demand on your space; but I may be permitted to mention at least a few of them.

In the first place, the estimate of goods traffic on the projected line is based on the extravagant assumption that the trade of five neighbouring ports scattered along a coast line of 250 miles is to be entirely diverted; while an estimate of 12,000 tons is added for anticipated salt and timber traffic, and 22,000 tons more for expected development of trade. This, sir, seems certainly pretty well for a beginning when we consider how extremely difficult it is in any country, and especially in India, to divert trade from existing and long-established channels; but it seems trifling compared to the ridiculously low estimate of the probable cost of a line which has to be carried through 80 miles of deadly jungle, up a tremendous ghaut 24 miles long, with two-thirds of a mile of rock tunnelling, and which involves the construction of heavy earthworks and numerous bridges. But, sir, in order to make both ends meet it was necessary not only to take credit for the most improbable diversion of trade, but to estimate the cost of the line as low as £6,230 per mile, and for this sum it appears the line is not only to be made, but completely furnished with rolling stock, and even with workshops. In order to expose the absurdity of such an estimate it is only necessary to say that it only exceeds by £130 a mile the cost of the line from Ahmedabad to Wudwan—a line which runs through the easiest possible level country, with hardly any embankments to speak of, not a single deep cutting nor tunnel, and only four bridges of any size—one 120ft. long, another 80ft. and two 60ft. long; and it must further be considered that when I say that the Wudwan line cost only £130 a mile less than the estimate of the Carwar line, that allows merely for the cost of the line without the cost of rolling stock or workshops. Lastly, I may mention that when you have got your line to the port of Carwar, you will still have to construct a harbour, and though that is only estimated at £100,000, our experience of harbour making elsewhere in India would seem to justify a very large addition to the estimate. To complete the uncertainties of the situation it may perhaps be as well to add that the projected line was estimated by one competent engineer to cost £15,000 a mile, while another estimated it at £5,000 a mile, and now we have an estimate of £6,230 per mile, which, as I have pointed out, is absurdly small; and yet in the face of all these considerations, and of many more that I could mention—in the face of the fact that the Government itself admits that the results from such a line must be extremely doubtful—in the face of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which emphatically condemns the line, and of Colonel Trevor and other able officers in favour of the line from the cotton districts to join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it is quite, or I may even say more than probable that the line to Carwar will be sanctioned. Now, sir, what is the meaning of all this? I think I can tell you in a very few words.

A good many years ago—I am writing away from home, and I hope you will, therefore, excuse the want of precision—in consequence of a promise made by Government that communications should be opened up from the interior to the coast, a number of Manchester men formed themselves into an association for the development of trade, especially cotton trade, at Carwar, and it asserted that Sir Charles Wood gave a distinct promise that a railway would be made*. Well, relying upon this assurance, that Company spent a great deal of money at Carwar (amongst other things they built a pier, I believe), and sent out splendid machinery, which in consequence of the promised communications not having been opened, was so entirely abandoned that it is reported that the very tigers came out of the jungle and licked the grease off it. The Company as a matter of course, lost a large sum of money, and it is naturally felt by the present holders of the property that they have a strong claim on the Government for the promised railway. The Government is therefore in a great dilemma. It wants to keep faith and give the railway, and it naturally wants to make the best possible use of public money. Now, sir, I venture to say that there cannot be the slightest doubt that the men who invested their money at Carwar have a clear claim on the Government, but the case is so extraordinary, the sum involved is so very large, and the duty of Government to its subjects so very clear, that it is absolutely necessary to find some way out of the scrape which will neither leave the Government open to the charge of a gross breach of faith, nor to the still more serious charge of neglecting the interests of the people of India. That way I conceive can only be found by compensating the investors for their losses, and I feel sure that this course would not only be quite fair, but would at once put an end to all further talk about such an extravagant scheme as the projected Carwar Railway.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to say that if the Chamber of Commerce decides against the railway, and recommend that the investors should be compensated, it will not only be acting fairly to the natives of India, but will be doing what is best for the interests of Manchester. What Manchester wants is not so much more Indian cotton as an improved staple, and every rail you lay down in India carries you just so far in the very opposite direction to the cotton interests of this country. You must look to water and not to rails for improving the quality, and you will observe, if you turn to the interesting report of the Cotton Supply Association, that the fine Egyptian staple is produced by artificial irrigation. But India, as people are now beginning to perceive, is an extremely poor country, and it cannot afford to pay for railway losses† and get on with irrigation at the same time; and if Manchester really wants both to benefit itself and benefit the natives of India, it should not only set its face resolutely against such a scheme as the Carwar Railway, but urge the Government to put a stop to the whole system of guaranteeing Indian railways for the future.—I remain, &c. ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

August 14, 1872.

* *Vide* speech of Mr. M'Ilwraith, *Bombay Gazette* summary (Supplement), p. 6, column 2.

† If I recollect right, Mr. Fawcett estimates the total amount of taxes taken from the people of India to make the difference between the railway earnings and the guaranteed interest at 33 millions; at least, he so reported in his Indian Budget speech.

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Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.	
Sparkling	" 25	"
Sec Italique	" 15	"
Sec Extra Quality	" 12	"
Medoc	" 10	"
CHERONDE FRERES		
Marsaux	" 15	"
Chateau Leoville	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"
DOBSON & COLLINS'		
Carbonated Hungarian Wine	" 15	"

REMINGTON & Co.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.
Bold Tent.

JUST received, per steamer "Hidalgo," a small shipment of above Wine, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1872.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality, Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts; Rs. 22 per 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS:—

Laubenheimer	... ...	...	...Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	...	...	... " 36	" "
CLARETS:—				
St. Estephe Medoc	... ...	...	... " 9	" "
Chateau de Prands	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Vray Canon	... ...	...	... " 18	" "
Chateau Leoville	... ...	...	... " 24	" "
Chateau Lafite	... ...	...	... " 28	" "
VERMOUTH:—				
At Rs. 12, 15 and 20 per dozen, quarts.				
BRANDY:—				
Tricoche & Co., 1866	... ...	...	... " 18	" "
Ditto 1865	... ...	...	... " 20	" "
G. Martineau	... ...	...	... " 20	" "
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	... ...	...	... " 20	" "
H. and C. Balaresque	... ...	...	... " 22	" "
Jules Robin & Co.'s	... ...	...	... " 22 & 24	" "
BEER:—				
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.			... " 5	"
ITALIAN WINES:—				
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)			... " 14	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Brachetto	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Passito Forzato	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Moscato Bianco	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Barolo	... ...	...	... " 14	" "
Nebiolo	... ...	...	... " 14	" "

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—
Carriage Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets.

REEN CHEESE,
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each at Rs. 1 per lb.

GRUYERE (SWISS) CHEESE,
Weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE,
In Casks containing from 50 to 65 gallons at Rs. 140 and 160 per cask according to size.
Ditto In Cases of 1 doz. each, at Rs. 7 per doz.; Rs. 6-8 on taking 10 doz. and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 9th July 1872.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apear, Esq. (Apear and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants)—President of the Chamber of Commerce.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reas